MORNING EDITION-FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1861.

THE REVOLUTION.

IMPORTANT HEWS FROM THE SOUTH

Preparations for an Attack on Fort Sumter.

Seizure of the Savannah Forts by the Governor of Georgia.

MEETING OF THE FLORIDA CONVENTION.

Debate on the Crisis in the Senate.

Speeches of Senaters Baker and Douglas.

THE CRITTENDEN PEACE PROPOSITION.

THE WAR FEELING IF PHILADELPHIA.

intelligence was received last night that Fort Sum Ser is now besieged; that all Major Anderson has been completely repaired, and the guns remounted, and everything is an readiness to open a around him by the secessionists, and every day his danger and the difficulties of reinforcing increased. His frequent application for reinfercements, and even the tears and prayers of determined never again to renew his request, but will perish, if he must, in the fort. His men have bound

It is beyond a doubt that a combination is forming to take forcible possession of the government at Washingson on or before the 4th of March, but the precise time not yet determined.

The above is from sources which leave no doubt of its

Senator Toombs received a despatch this morning from Governor Brown, of Georgia, stating that he had ordered the Georgia troops to occupy Fort Pulaski, to prevent the federal troops from taking it until the meeting of their Convention. Neither Fort Jackson nor the arsenal had een taken, and the Governor gave no intimation that he intended to take them. The Governor issued the order med that the administration had given orders to reinforce all the forts in the South. Other ave undoubtedly been taken for the same The President, it is understood, did issue such an order, but it was afterwards revoked. The Preside also received a despatch announcing the occupation of Port Pulaski by the Georgia troops. The Cabingt were pavened at an early hour this morning, and undoubtedly and the subject under consideration.

Senator Toombs received late this evening despatches from Macon and other portions of Georgia, to the effect that the majorities favorable to secession were five to He has no doubt the State has gone largely for im

venue cutter taken by the South Carolina authorities, hos of the Treasury, and detailed to him all the facts con pected with that transaction. He states that Captain Coate misled the officers. Lieutenant U. refused to have anything to do with the transaction, and declined further to serve under Coste.

as well as Northern line of railway to the Pacific, is well received here by the Southwest, as the highest evidence

States, signed by men of all political parties, praying Congress to submit Mr. Crittenden's resolutions as an ed a large number this morning, and expressed the opinhis State would concede anything for peace, except the Prion: that she would never yield. There is a rapidly Chutanden's plan of adjustment, and letters are pouring in urging the republicans to accept it.

from New York city arrived here this morning, among them Lloyd Aspinwall, Moses Taylor, A. A. Low, R. H. anxious to save the Union.

estion in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. The post assigned to him is that of Secretary of State. He is disposed to decline it, the anti-Seward element, and from present appearances bide fair to be appretty fight.

ment of Senator Bigler and John Cochrane, of New York, has been signed by Mr. Crittenden and many introduced into the Senate by Mr. Crittenden. The object is to get the approval of the people in order that the on as amendments to the constitution -

You city is in imminent for the constitution.—
You city is in imminent peril. The federal Union is in process of disruption. Without your aid Congress can do likele to avert the impending calamity. The Senate Committee of Thirteen have reported their inaulity to agree upon any basis of adjustment between the North and South. The House Committee of Thirty-three have arrived at no satisfactory conclusion. Meanwhile, the work of dissolution is moving forward with frightful strides, and mutual exasperation and dissord is infaming the whole land. The remedy is in your hands. You have the power to arrest the movements which are certain to involve the whole again in a would have the effect to allay promptly and permanent the nectional strike about slavery, and re-establish retiens of peace and good will between the States and it people. We therefore earnestly and orgently recorded that, with as little delay as possible, yexpress your indement on the proposed ameniments. You can best tell how this can be done whather by public meetings, conventions of delegation or through the ballot bex. If action be had at all, to leflective it must come promptly, and in such form as indicate unmistakeably your will on the subject, so the your representatives in Congress may govern their action accordingly. Meanwhile, we shall enleavor to available the government and preserve the public peace.

Mr. Hingham's bill, reported by him from the Hom.

Mr. Ringham's bill, reported by him from the Hot and collect the duties on imports in the ordinary way, i shall be lawful for him to direct the Custom House for such district to be established and kept in any se district, either on land or on board any vessel; and in that case it should be the duty of the Collector to goes arriving within the district until the duties imposed on the cargoes by law shall be paid in cash, anything in ganding; and in such cases it shall be unlawful to take the vessel or cargo from the custody of the proper offibe made to take such vessel or cargo by any force or combination, or assemblages of persons too great to be

he shall have empowered for the purpose, to employ such part of the land or usual forces or militis of the Uni ted States, as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo and

able excitement this evening upon the arrival of the New York Persip containing the important raps, and would start homeward bound by the

The retreat of the Commissioners is the theme of conversation in all circles to-night, and the neutry is every now that the glove has been thrown down." It was not Commissioners, but its return was accompanied with the summentions with them on the subject of their mis like preparations at Charleston; and when the Commis and resert had to extreme mos res of hostility, there i

The action of the Projdent was as told and prompt as dersement of everybody here who are not committed resident will follow up the course he has so energet! cally initiated, and regardless of the threats of the seces overnment in the insurrectionary region, and vindicate the honor of the national flag and the rights of the fede

The feature at the Capitel to-day was the speech of Judge Pourias, who fellowed Senator Baker, of Oregon spirits, and his speech was almost Websterian in its power, logic and elequence. The republicans do not like the politicians of their party; and the secessionists do not speak favorably of it, because he denied the right of secession, but the great mass of the middle men, the centre and heart and main dependence of the country in the hour of danger, applaud it as one of the greatest Clay. The calleries were again crowded to sufficient, al-though the weather was stormy and disagreeable.

entable to his side of the house. Yesterday come one tenegraphed to a prominent party in New York that Sonator Seward had accepted Mr. Crittenden a proposition of a compremise line, the ques the strength of the announcement; but Mr. Seward correctness of the report, had to send a positive contradiction of it, and also to declare, for the fortieth time, make at this time.

nomination of McInty re as Collector of the port of Charleston. The Southerners will not consent to it.

The President is receiving congratulations hands, and from all parties, for the stand he has taken in defence of the Union, and however, that the most of these congratulations came sident, while many of his former friends now stand cool-

and a refreshing tone to the Cabinet councils.

That threatening letters have been sent to parties in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, the positive assurance of

the burning of the city. The frequency of incendiary which will leave a gap on Pennsylvania avenue not likely to be in mediately filled, give color to the apprehension. Reports from the North are pouring in, affording encouragement to the government to protect the public

property and defend the integrity of the Union at all WASSINGTON, Jan. 3, 1861.

revenue cutter Aiken, seized by the secessionists at Charleston, arrived here this morning, and reported to the Secretary of the Treasury. Lieutenant Underwood states that Captain Coste, the commander of the cutter was an avowed secsolonist some time before South Caro lina decided to go out, and agreed when the State declared herself out of the Union to resign and turn the vessel over to him, Lieut. Underwood, but instead of doing so he visited Fort Sumter before Major Anderson took possession of it, and examined it for several hours, and finally placed the cutter in such a position as to leave her at low water high and dry on land. While she was thus situated the secessionists took and Lieutenant Underwood, being his subordinate, was of course powerless to act. Captain Coste then informed Lieutenant Underwood that his services would not be required there any longer, and he proceeded immediately to this city, and to-day reported the above facts

to Secretary Thomas.

The constant rumors that Secretary Thomas intends resign is based upon the undenied assertion that he ongly in favor of the right of secession, and that his first assistant, Mr. Clayton, is also a secessionist. The

in the Constitution newspaper.

The secessionists denounce Senator Baker's maiden speech as a failure, while the Union men, without regard to party, unite in pronouncing it a brilliant and success ful answer to Senator Benjamin's speech in favor of the ight of a State to secode.

Mr. Boughs' speech to-day constrained my despatch t the HERALD two weeks since, that he would support Mr.

Crittenden's plan for an adjustment.
I learn by private letters that an effort is making by the merchants of Boston to raise twenty-live thousand dollars, to be presented to Governor N. P. Banks, to intral Railroad and continue in politics. This it said to be a part of a programme to induce him to take a place in have it he would take it.

Should this project not succeed, I am still of the opinion that Gideon Wells, of Connecticut, will reproduct New England in that department of the government. Among others urged upon Mr. Lincoln from New England for

place in his Cabinet is Charles Francis Adams. Private letters pour la here from Illinois, undog certain place in the Cabinel for N. P. Judd, of Illinois. Fow are responded to as the republican delegation from Illinois, position of Lincoln's Cabinet unless they are consulted. It is repeated that Senator Trumbull is urging Mr. Judd's claims for a place in the Cabinet, while it is a fact that nearly all the other prominent Hilmoians here and at home

Monday, and it is expected by the republicans that Mr.

The House Committee of Thirty-three were in session to-day, but after a brief discussion on Mr. Nelson's pro-It is a positive fact that Mr. Liocoln, in a letter to Senator Cameron, informed him that he should send his (Cameron's) name to the Senate on the 4th of March next for a place in the Cabinet, but did not state positive.

ly what the position would be, but indicated that it might little doubt that Mr. Cameron's recent visit to Springfield has fixed the Treasuryship as his possession. It is evidently the settled opinion of the best posted rethe post of Secretary of State and that he will accept it.

publicans here that Senator Seward has been tendered General Scott has received calls from many republican Senators and representatives. WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1861.

It is believed from what is known here that in the course of a few days the forts at Pensacola and Key West; Fort Morgan, Alabama; the fort at Ship Island, near the mouth of Lake Borgne, together with the Arsenal at Baton Rouge; and Fort Johnsen on the Cape Fear river, will be seized and garrisoned by the troops of the respec-

rupt termination by the President of their business with him as grossly insulting to themselves and the State. They treat it as a declaration of war, and in this spirit they left shis city this morning for South Carolina. It is said the President yesterday returned their note withou

executive session on the nomination of Mr. McIntire fo Collecter of the Cuswens in the neighborhood of Charleston harbor. He is a resident of York county, Pennsyl

pressive of the views and feelings of the Committee of Thirty-three. The resolutions were offered by Mr. Bris-

Resolved, That we recognise slavery as now existing in fitteen of the United States by the usages and laws of those States, and we recognise no authority, legally or otherwise, outside of a State where it so exists, to interfere with slaves or slavery in such States, in disregard of the rights of their owners or the peace of

gally or otherwise, outside of a State where it so exists, to interfere with slaves or slavery in such States, in disregard of the rights of their owners or the peace of society.

Resolved, That we recognise the justice and propriety of a faithful execution of the constitution and "all" laws made in pursuance thereof, including those on the subject of fig. give slaves, as rugitives from service or labor, and discountenance all mobs or hindrances to the execution of such laws, and that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the priviliges and immunities of the citizens of the several States.

Resolved, That we recognise no such conflicting elements in its composition, or sufficient cause from any source for a dissolution of this government; that we were not sent here to destroy, but to sustain and harmonize the institutions of the country, and to see that equal justice is done to all parts of the same, and finally to perpetuate its existence on terms of equality and justice to all the States.

Representative Pugh, of Alabama, left for home to-

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are that the straight out secessionists have succeeded and that Senator Toombe is elected a delegate to the State

The galleries and lobbles were again crowded.

A message from the House, informing the Senate of the

Mr. Borks, (opp.) of Pa., presented memorials, numer ously signed by the citizens of Philadelphia, asking the Benate to pass the Crittenden resolutions, also the pro-ceedings of the public at Harrisburg. He said meetings had been held in several places in that State, all breathing the spirit of loyal devetion to the whole country, and all expressing a desire to have the Crittenden resolutions passed. If Congress would only give the people an opporpassed. If Congress would only give the people an oppor-tunity, they would embrace it, and their friends at the South would discover that the people were prepared to meet their complaints in a spirit of conciliation and kind-

mees.

Mr. Christobes offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, the Union is in danger, and it is difficult, if not impossible for Congress to concur by the requisite majority, so as to enable it to take such measures, to recommend the States such amendments to the constitution, as any necessary

impossible for Congress to concur by the requisite majority, so as to enable it to take such measures, to recommend the States such amoudments to the constitution, as are necessary to avert the danger.

Whereas, in so great an emergency the opinion and judgment of the people ought to be heard, Therefore Resolved, That provision be made by law without delay for taking the sense of the people, and submitting to them the following resolution:—
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring. That the following affacies be, and are hereby, proposed and submitted as amendments to the constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said constitution, when ratified by conventions of three fourths of the several States:—

Art. I. In all the territory of the United States now held or hereafter acquired, situate North of latitude thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, slavery or involuntary servitude except as a punisibinent for crime, is probibited, while suca territory shall remain under Territorial government. Intell the territory, bouth of said time of latitude slavery of the Arrican races hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress; but shall be protected as property by all the departments of the Territorial government during its continuous.

of the country, and threaten the results of the country.

1. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the laws now in force for the receivery of rugitive slaves are in strict pursuance of the plant and mandatory provisions of the constitution, and have been sanctioned as valid and constitutional by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States; that the slaveholding States are callided to the ratifal observance and execution of those laws, and that they judgit not so be repeated or so modified or changed as to impair the reducincy, and that laws organ to be made for the parasistance of those who altempt, by rescue of the slave or other fleat means to incide or derivat the disc acceptation of san laws.

2. That all State laws which conflict with the longitive State acts, or any other constitutional acts of Congress, or which is their operation impede indicate or delay the investment of the sanction of all the constitution of the Control of the later operation and only of slave acts, or any other control of the constitution of the Control of the later operation and only of slave acts, are not and vide by two plant provisions of the constitution of the Control of the control of the constitution of the Control of the dust auministration and execution of any of slave acts, in the control of the control of the constitution of the Control of the contr

hece.sary to those ends ought to be promptly made.

Mr. Chertwook said something must be done. It would be as open shame to the government if rum be allowed to some on the country. The sacrifice to be made was comparatively worthless. The peace and safety of a great country were never purchased so enempty. He would appear with confidence to the people. They have size greates interest in the government. He had confidence that the people would give used advice.

The resolutions were laid over, and the entimished business of yesterday taken up.

Mr. Besse, (rep.) of Ocegon, resomed his remarks. He said he was of the opinion that discussion on all points of difference was useful. He was willing to meet all just cause of complaint in a fair and honorable way. He contended that the attack on the men of the North for action in regard to the ferritories was unjust, for men of all classes in the North believed slavery the creature of local law. He quoted from Gen. Case's speech at Detroit, in 1854, against the so-called doctrine of equality. Also from the speech of Senator Hunter before the Breckinridge (Rab at Charlottesville, admitting, that the opinion of the Speech in regard to slavery had changed, and that her opinion was against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and for the extension of the system.

Mr. HUNDE, (opp.) of Va., said he were admitted that the South thought Congress had the work admitted that the North thought Congress had the right to restrict slavery in the Taritories.

Mr. Beaker said the understood that gentlemen on the other side, some time in their lives, were in favor at establishing a line between freedom and sheery.

Mr. Beakann, (opp.) of La, said he had never admitted that fourness had any power to exclude slavery from any ferritory. The South had been in laver of extending the Missouri line as a matter of compact which would violate the constitution. He thought if the Senator from La diama believed in conscience that Congress had no right to evolude slavery, he must have violated his eath when he voted for such exclusion.

Mr. Besakans said Congress had no such power under

clusion.

Mr. Benjamy said Congress had to such power under the congitution.

Mr. Bank said an act of Congress was sucred. The law was made under oath, and if he veted to prohibit slavery by a certain law, when he actually believed Congress had no right under the constitution to pass such a law, did he not violate his outh when he rendered such a vote? He said the Senator from Louisiana, in a dreary catalogue, complained that the government interfered with slavery in the South.

Mr. Benjamy said he did not complain of Congress, but of the States.

Mr. Banks, was glad to hear the chumpion of slavery admit that Congress had not interfered, but that his complaints were of the States. How could Illinois, for instance, interfere with slavery in Virginia?

Mr. Benjamy said she could not by bill, but armed men might go to the State of Virginia and select the United States arms and murder peaceful men and try to excite slaves to revoit. A man in Massachusetts was found to say it was right, and Massachusetts elected him Governor, and thus endorsed murder. Massachusetts had sent senators here to abuse and villify the South.

Mr. Banks said that was not a proper scope of debate. He admitted that individuals might steal in slave states. There were bad men everywhere. But this is no cause of separation and war.

Mr. Banksams asid that the republican party intend to surround the slave States with free states, so as to force chancipation.

Mr. Banksamgued that if even that were so, it was no

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Mr. Bassaragued that if even that the North was a nocessity that slavery must be surrounded by free States. If slavery is extended it must be against the sentiment of the world. He claimed that the North were only allies of the South, and that they were bound to return slaves. France, England or Russia would not do that. If the slaves should revok the North would be bound to assist the South, and would do it. He argued that the right of free speech could not be controlled in a free country, or a free press, which was a greater safeguard to a free country. He would not restrict these to avert civil war, or maintain slavery. The great principle of free government would not be surrendered. Come weal, come woe, slavery shall acver be extended by the powers of the government of the United Slates. He would not yield one inch to secosion, but there were things which he would yield, among them the repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, should the Supreme Court pronocince them unconstitutional. Mr. Clay had said, and he would say, yield not one inch or word to secession. He would agree to make all the Territories Slates now, and let the psople decide on slavery, but he would never agree to protect slavery in the name of freedom. Referring to power, he said, add'nt thook a little as though, because they had leat the offices the South had got up this rebellion. He said after all he had great confidence in the loyalty of the people of the South. He heard loyal sentiments everywhere, and could see the clouds hreaking, and he was not without the hope that with time to allow the feveric heat to subside, the Union would yet remain safe, if trusted to th

the Committee of Thirteen be taken up. Mr. D. proceed of slavery discord and agitation were sure to follow when Congrees is the question alone there was peace. He referred to the excitement at the time the Missouri compromise was enacted. The fearful agitation of 1820 was settled by the establishment of the compromise line. So iong as that adjustment was carried out there was peace and quiet. Texas was admitted quietly under this rule, though there was a great contrariety of opinion. But no one objected, because it extended that line. Again, California and New Mexico were acquired, and the extension of the line to the Facilic occast was demanded. The records show that he reported, as Chairman of the Committoe on Territories, a resolution to extend the line to the Facilic. This was adopted in the Seate, but when it was selected by Northern votes. That opened the flood gates of the agitation of 1848, which was only settled by the compromise of 1850. When we settle this question in the Territories, then we shall settle it entirely. The abolitionists could never have brought the Union to the verge of dissolution, but for the question in the Territories. It was a rejection of the extension of that line in 1838 that reopened the agitation. The arguments of 1819 and 1820 were repeated. The positions of the North and the South were the same. The purest patriots in the land were alarmed, and Mr. Clay came back to the Senate to see if he could not bring back peace. He found no repulse with the Southern members, but he could the not support of this line from the North. The Missouri line was abandoned, because its friends said they could not carry it out in good faith. Then hey turned to see what next was best. There was a desire to take the question out of Congress, and source the peace of the country. At last it was decided to leave the question to the people of the Territories of the source, and for the same reasons. Peace followed all over the country. But in 1850-4 it became necessary to organize the Territory of Kansas and Nobraska. The committee, in forming the bill, d

of davery, not only in the Territories but in the States of the Union. I have said, and have believed it, and I would rejoice new to be corrected, that it is the policy of this party to prohibit sharer in all the territories of the United States new owned or hereafter acquired, with a view to surrounding the slaves with a cordon of abolition States, and the capacity of the soil to feed them, and thus force them to die of starvation, as a means of getting rid of the viet of slavery in the name of hemanity and Christianity. I have said that in Illinois, in the abolition portion so the State, but never said it in a slave State. I have slave been exceedingly mild in speaking of that party it slave halding States. But insamuch as I did not set advect answer from the Senator who makes the charge against the Northern democracy, I will refer to the fortunents of the President elect, and see what he says on this reports of the debates between Mr. Lincoln and myself and I may say they are unfair to me, as Mr. Luccoln and myself and I may say they are unfair to me, as Mr. Luccoln and myself and I may say they are unfair to me, as Mr. Luccoln and myself and propruncty to correct his speeches, and the practice of the House being divided against itself, and that the crust must come, and the States must all become one thing or the 6ther, &c., and proceeded.] When the republican must come, and the States must all become one thing or the 6ther, &c., and proceeded.] When the republican containties publish an efficient elect, which he then aumounced I should not revive such revolutionary southments but for the attempt to east the responsibility upon the Northern democracy, clearly intimating that Mr. Pogh and myself were the chief au taors of these misrepresentations. I would like to find any one man on that side of the chamber, in the confidence of the President elect, who would were the chief at the policy to carry out the very things to which I have referred. I feel bound, however, and take pleasure in saying, that I don't bel

themselves to meet whatever consequence may follow. This apprehension has become widespread, and taken possession of the southern mind and sauk deep into the Southern heart, and filled them with the conviction that their diresides, their family altars, their domestic institutions, are to be rudely assailed through the machinery of the federal government. The Senator from Ohio tells us he don't blame you Southern Senators for beheving these things, and yet instead of doing those acts which will relieve your apprehensions, and render it impossible that these outrages should be perpetrated, talks about force, war, armies and navies. In the name of the Union, who are the disunionists? Those who pursue a line of policy calculated to destroy the Union, and refuse to arrest that policy, or disavow that purpose, when they see that revolution has taken place. If such be not your policy, why not say so? If you never intend to do what the South think is your purpose—and which you do not blame them for thinking—what havin is there in making such amendments to the constitution as will render it impossible for you to do so? But we are told that the Union must be preserved and the law must be enforced. I agree to that. I am in favor of doing all these things, according to the constitution and the laws. No man will go farther than I to maintain the Union and enforce the laws, to put down rebellion and insurrection, and to use all the power conferred by the constitution for that purpose. But we must look the facts in the face. We must take notice of those things whose existence cannot be denied. History teaches us that rebellion often becomes successful Revolution, and the greatost republies and proudest monarchies have found it necessary to recognise the existence of a government, de facto, in the rebellion of States and provinces. Such was the condition of the American colonies for seven years after the Beclaration of Independence. At first it was rebellion, and rebellion was treason. A few months afterward it was revolution

Mr. Henremt. (opp.) of fexas, asked if the protection of fexas was the only reason of the war, and if the Intest States paid anything to Texas for the land and if we did not acquire California from that war. Mr. Bocotas said the only cause of complaint of Mexico was the annexation of Texas, and we had only paid Texas \$10,000,000 for stime barren land also did not own. (Laughter.) He said the constitution was intended to be perpetual, and he denied the right of scession under the constitution, as against the constitution and against afficie and good faith. He said there could be no government without coercion, but coercion must be used in the mode prescribed by law. This is not a question of coercion in a State where no authority of the federal government remains, we are bound to recognize a government defacto, when the State maintains individual sway. The man who loves the Union, who loves to see the laws enforced, will leve to see rebellion put down. How does he intend to enforce the law in a secoling State except by making war. In his opinion we had reached the point when disquirion was inevitable unless a compromise founded on concession, can be made. He

(CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE)

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

\$25,000 IN SPECIE ON BOARD.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE TREATY WITH CHINA CONFIRMED. Interesting Particulars from

the French Commander. THE COOLIE PRADE TO BE AUTHORIZED.

DENMARK AND THE DUTCHIES.

Why a British Fleet Was Ordered to the Gulf of Mexico.

AUSTRIA AND VENETIA.

The English Press on the President's Message.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET. ADVANCE IN COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS,

The steamship Australasian, Capt. Hockley, from Liverpool 22d and Queenstown on the evening of the 23d plt., arrived at this port about half-past three o'clock yesterday morning. Her advices are two days later than there previously received. She brings £165,000 sterling or

Bank Republic, N. Y. £804 O. M. Gordon & Co. £1,660
Ralli & Co. 5.560 Order 600
M. Morgan & Son. 25,000 C. H. Mallery, Coan. 1,702
Ludwig, Marx & Co. 5.000 S. & W. Malli & Co. 1,000
Marcoll Battya. 4,000 Walsh, Carver &
Wesslar & Co. 5.000 Chase 1,000
Order 2,000 Wm. Tysen 1,000
Dollner, Potter & Co. 5.00 Dollner, Potter & Co. 5.00
J. H. French & Co. 1,500 Dollner, Potter & Co. 2,000
J. H. French & Co. 1,500 Dollner, Potter & Co. 2,000
Samuel F. Tracy 214 Nickerson & Co. 1,000
E. R. Albertis, 300 Brown, Bros. & Co. 2,000
Morsinga & Pelzipic. 5,000 Brown, Bros. & Co. 2,000
Morsinga & Pelzipic. 5,000 Brown, Bros. & Co. 2,000
Ferguson & Grain, 50,000 Tappan & Scarbuck 528
P. Harmonys, Nep. & Co. 2,000
Hewes & Crowell,
Boston 1,000
J. G. King's Sons, NY, 1,806 Total 6165,504
The Glasgow touched at Queenstown on the evening of The Glasgow touched at Queenstown on the evening of

The Arago arrived at Southampton on the evening of

In consequence of Christmas holidays, the departure of the Giasgow from Liverpool and the Bremen from South-

It is announced that, notwithstanding the Atlantic Polerovided. They consider the privileges obtained by the company as too valuable to be lightly thrown away.

The weather in England was quite cold and wintry, and considerable depth.

21st ult., at Stanmore. The Boshop of Oxford performed the religious service. The pail bearers were the Duke of Newcastle, Farl Clarendon, Sir James Graham, Mr. Glad. stone, Mr. Cardwell and the Earl of Dalkeith.

All the reports which arrive from our correspondents at Vienna and Berlin, producte any doubt as to the intento the stipulations of the treaty of peace of 1852 with Denmark, of the constitutional rights guaranteed to the two Duchies of Holstein and Ladenbourg, which form an

INTERESTING FROM CHINA The British Foreign Office, on Thursday, the 20th, issued the two following notifications to the newspapers:

sued the two following notifications to the newspapers:—
Foresis Office, Dec. 26, 1860.
Sir John Crampton reports yesterday that Lord Bigin, in a letter of the 8th of November, gives information of the rathication and publication of the treaty with China, and march of the army to Tien-tsin. His Lordship makes no mention of the prisoners, but says that he is indebted to General Ignatieff for the manner in which that minister had promoted the object of his negotiations.

The London Times denounces the rach course for Mr.

Parkes, and charges him with having caused the capture of the prisoners. The London Globe defends Mr. Parkes rom the charge, and says the capture resulted from no

erms obtained by England.

French treaty, but nothing had transpired relative to the terms obtained by England.

The Maniteur publishes the following:—

A despatch from Baron Gros to the government of the Emperor, transmitted from Pekin by way of St. Peterburg, and dated the 7th of November, confirms the news of the signing of peace between the brother of the Emperor and the Pleinjotentiaries of France and of England. The ultimatum of Shanghai has been accepted. The exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of Tien-tsin has taken place. Sixty millions of france are to be paid as an indemnity to France; 3,780,000f, were to be paid down on the 36th of November. The emigration of cooles is permitted by the Chinese government. The churches, commetries, and their dependencies, which formerly belonged to the Christians throughout the empire, will be restored to them through the medium of the Minister of France.

The Moniteur also publishes the following:—

Certain organs of the English press persist with the most inexplicable obstinacy in entertaining their readers with accounts of fabulous spoil with which every French solvier will return after the pretended sack of the Imperial palace of Pekin. The only reply we can give is to publish textually a letter written by General de Montanban to his Excellency the Marchal, Minister of War, dated the 8th of October. It will be remembered that the ambarsadors of France and of England entered Pekin on the 22d of October, and that peace was signed on the 26th—

HEADQUARTHE BROOK PEARS, Oct. 8, 1860.

Mossing its Marghal—It was agreed between General Grant and his army lost their way, and larrived alone, in the evening, in front of the pelace, which was in charge of a Turtar guard.

Despite a long and fatiguing march I ordered the palace to be occupied at seven o'clock in the evening, and forcing an entrance I had two officers and some soldiers wounded. The Fartars exactated the palace of the order of the pelace, which was in charge of a fartar guard.

Despite a long and fatiguing march I ordered the p

General Grant and Lord Eigin having arrived, we appointed three commissioners of each nation to make a division of the most precious objects; in this division I recommended our commissioners to select only objects of value for the sake of art or antiquity: I hope to send to your Excellency, for his Majesty the Emperor, and for the great collections of the government, or for the Museum of Artiflery, some rare carriestice for France.

I am at present awaiting the arrival of Baron Gros, who is to ion me here. Lord Eigin being here aiready. A sort of convention has taken place between Prince Hung, Regent of the Empire, and the English General, in the name of the two Generals-in-Chief.

I had consented to an armistice that Prince Hung might come to Pekin to treat; he has gone some eight lengues off, and the Emperor is in Tartary.

I beg of you, M. le Marcebal, to excuse the style of this